TIGHTENING ITS GRIP.

TWELVE PATIENTS DEAD OF YELLOW FEVER

IN JACKSONVILLE. THE LARGEST DEATH LIST YET-FORTY-EIGHT NEW CASES-DOCTORS AND RED CROSS

NURSES ARRIVING-DEPARTURE OF 240 REFUGEES FOR HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.-KNIGHT TEMPLARS TO

EQUIP A HOSPITAL THE TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Jacksonville, Sept. 11.-The deaths to-day are twelve: Mrs. J. H. H. Bours, J. R. Coffee, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Arpen, Miss Lula Kellar, James Nolan, J. W. White (colored), S. J. Whittier, Sunmens, Samuel Basby, Rodger Vaughu, child of four hours ended at 6 p. m. to-day shows:

Twelve new cases of fever, with no deaths, were reported for the eighteen hours ending at noon. The weather is very muggy and unfavorable. Some regard the recent reduction in new cases as the effect of the storm, but physicians see no reason to hope for any abatement of the disease on that

Mrs. J. H. H. Bours died last night. Her son, James A. Bours, is critically ill. H. A. Lengle was reported quite ill yesterday. Colonel J. J. Daniel was in town yesterday, and attended the Executive Committee meeting, although yet quite weak. There is still a great want of physicians and nurses, 100 more of the latter being needed. The mortality is still very light, where cases are promptly and properly treated and nursed. Several persons have died from want of proper nursing, being in charge of field-hands, who professed to be nurses. The Board of Health has issued a will be the occasion of much good,

It is estimated that there have been 30 per cent more cases, principally very mild, than have been reported to the Board of Health. The order the Board that yellow flags be placed only at houses where relief is required has caused several physicians who heretofore concealed cases to report. Probably there have been nearly \$60 cases in the city; 300 or 400 are under The discharged are not now reported, except from the hospitals. Liberal contributions are coming in from all parts of the Union; the work of relief will probably not be hampered for lack of funds in the future.

Dr. C. H. Mallett, Eminent Commander of the Knights Templar of this city, has conceived the idea of opening a charity hospital, under the auspices of his Order, for the general admission of rellow fever patients. He had the matter brought before the Board of Health yesterday, and secured the official sanction of that body in case he and his associates should decide to act. Later he in Jacksonville, and offering general assistance, said that he was out of town, Templar throughout the country. The villa of Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Aver, at Riverside, has been suggested, and may be taken for this pur-

pose if it can be secured. Dr. J. L. Posey, United States Marine Hospital Service, assigned to inspect the town of McClenny, his investigation to Surgeon-General Hamilton. ccipts by the Stock Exchange firm of H. B. Hollins & of fever there, in a population of 1,000, in the town and vicinity. There have been seven deaths. The place is built on a pine level, but there are numerous express ponds filled with sawdust, which was the case at Plant City, n ar Tampa. The fever is most prevalent in this city in sections near the saw-mills, where sawdust is used for filling low ground.

The fellowing subscriptions have been made through Kohn, Furchgott & Co., of Jacksonville, and in New York, for the sufferers in Jacksonville. The amounts collected will be remitted daily to J. M. Schumacher, president of the First National Bank, of Jacksonville: Faukner, Page & Co. and E. S. Jaffray & Co., \$100 each; James F. White & Co., H. J. Libby & It is understood he found some thirty-live cases

low ground, se chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association went to Camp Perry yesterday afternoon, to confer with Surgeon-Gen-eral Hamilton. Dr. J. G. Porter also went to Camp Perry, at the request of the Surgeon-Gen-

yesterday afternoon, to confer with Surgeon-General Hamilton. Dr. J. G. Porter also went to grad Hamilton. Dr. J. G. Porter also went to camp Ferry, at the request of the Surgeon-General. It is supposed he will be made disbursing agent of the Marine Hospital Service.

A free Government train left for Henderson-ville, N. C., this morning, with 240 refugees. They will be quarantized there ten days. At a meeting of the State Executive Board of the Knights of Labor heid in this city to-day it Knights of Labor heid in this city to-day it was decided to appeal to the Order at large for sid for the resident members. Nearly all the mechanics and laborers here are now unemployed, and fully 1,000 presons, members of the original difference of the first state of the state

mittee of Relief.
New-Orleans, Sept. 11.—By direction of Miss
Clara Barton, president of the National Red Cross
Society of America, Colonel Fred, R. Southaayd,
the member for Louisiana, left this afternoon for
bedrayers.

sociation in this city, and rendered valuant service in behalf of the sick during those trying times. In addition to his duties as secretary of the Howard Association, he had charge of a large section of the city as visiting-member, and labored assiduously in behalf of the addicted.

Miss Barton has authorized President Ginder, of the Louisiana Red Cross Society, to make an appeal for aid for Jacksonville. This will be done to-morrow. Mayor Shakespeare has already issued an appeal, and subscriptions are being made for the same purpose. Telegrams from interior points in this State and Mississippi show that people are contributing liberally for the benefit of the Florida fever sufferers.

MONEY AND NURSES FOR FLORIDA.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS POURING INTO THE GENERAL TREASURY FOR THE SUFFERERS. After Major J. H. Durkee had called the Florida Reyesterday afternoon he read a telegram from Colonel J. J. Daniel, of Jacksonville, president of the Citizens Auxiliary Association, stating that the New-York or-ganization would be of great assistance, and formally announced: On Finance-D. G. Ambler, W. S. Chisolm, Charles Buckt, J. R. Tysen. On Supplies-John D. Treadwell, John Clark, James E. Broome, Moses Pol-

lock, John W. Taylor, Gustave Muller, W. F. Jackson. On Transportation-E. W. Ebbits, J. D. Hashagen, of the Savannah, Florida and Western Rallmad; T. D. Eger, of the Clyde Line; R. L. Walker, of the Ocean Steamship Company; T. S. Dumont, of the Florida Railroad and Navigation Company; Henry Mallory, of the Mallory Line; M. R. Moran, of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad. All the committees are requested to meet at 11 a. m.

to-day, at the Grand Central Hotel. It is asked that all checks for money to be sent through this organiza-tion be made payable to D. G. Ambler, chalingan of the finance committee. A letter was read stating that George Francis Train would deliver a lecture and give the proceeds to the sufferers. Major Durkee stated that there had been handed to him without solicitafor \$100 from Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, and one for \$15. from Charles A. Decker. Captain W. C. Cooper, who was formerly chief of the Jacksonville police, said that he had offered his services to the stricken city, to serve in any capacity, and that he would start for Jacksonville on Friday. The meeting adjourned until

4:30 p. m. to-day. The Ladies' Jacksonville Relief Association held meeting at the London Tollet Bazar, Broadway and Seventeenth-st. with closed doors to the atternoon.

This afternoon ten volunteer trained nurses will start for Jacksonville on the Clyde steamship Dela-Are, at the expense of " Harry" Miner. Two more will follow by rail to morrow. The full number of fitty, and be ready when wanted, but Dr. Neil Mitchell, president of the Board of Health at Jacksonville, telegraphed on branch.

Monday not to send more than twelve. Six of those THE VICTORY UNDIMINISHED Exchange brokers a decided sentiment of hope was who will go to-day are young ladies well connecte here and experienced in nursing the sick. The other

four are male nurses from the Bellevue Hospital school, as are the two who will go to-morrow. Three of these have been through yellow fever epidemics at New-Orleans, Memphis, and in Texas. A fourth was Samuel J. Tilden's nurse at Greystone, just before his last filness.

Lew Dockstader is the first to come forward with an entertainment in aid of the yellow fever sufferers at Jacksonville, Fla. A week from ro-morrow he proposes to give a special mantinee at his cosey little theatre for that purpose. The same programme as his regular performance will be given, besides various specialties, by a large number of volunteers. Every dollar of the receipts will be sent to Jacksonville.

The subscription for the sellow fever sufferers to Jasper Dey. The official bulletin for the twenty- Florida, through The Tribune, was started on Saturday night, with a subscription of \$25 from G. S. Palmer fruit and produce dealer, No. 166 Reade-st. Yester day the following additional subscriptions were re-

American & Patterson, through Albert Comstock, James Pyle & Sons .
M. M. M. B. S.
Previously acknowledged

Total
The following letter accompanied the check from Amerman & Patterson :

was in dispute between the parties whose names appear thereon, and it was decided between them to compromise the matter by devoting the sum to the relief of the Jacksonville sufferers, as their joint contribution to purpose. We therefore ask you to transmit it to the proper authorities for the purpose named, and oblice.

J. D. Treadwell, of Thurber, Whyland & Co. the following sums yesterday, and forwarded the amount J. M. Schumacher, chairman of the Finance Committee at Jacksonville: C. S. Higgins, Son & Co., \$100; F. C. Hazzard & Co.

J. L. Hasbrouck & Sons, D. H. Wilson & Co., Gantz, Jones & Co., Peter Henderson & Co., Wagner, Kallem & Co., \$23 each; "American Grocer" Publishing Assoto be nurses. The Board of Health has issued a ciation, A. M. Powell, Henry Brickner & Co., and circular, giving a formula of self-treatment, that Have-dale Glass Works, \$10 each; cash, \$1. Mayor Hewitt resterday acknowledged the receipt

of the following sums for the Jacksonville Yellow Fever Fund and forwarded a draft for the total to Mr. Schumacher at Jacksonville.

Leather and hide merchants, \$1.005; Arnold, Constable & Co., R. J. Livingston and Henry Hilton, \$250 each John Paton & Co., Keppler & Schwarzman, Merider Britannia Co., The Barbour Bres. Co., Mrs. George I Bedre, Altken Sen & Co., Cash, A. Spadore, a lad. Clark, O'Brien & Westbrook, W. Y. Mortimer, Walsh H. Brown & Bros., Whitall, Tatum & Co., \$100 each The Tribune, \$90.57; Fannie de L. Welsh, \$57; "Th The Tribune, \$90.57; Fannie de L. Welsh, \$57; "The Tribune, \$90.57; Fannie de L. Welsh, \$57; "The Times," \$50.50; Corkell & Douglass, J. H. Probst & Co., T. Shriver & Co., F. A. Petts, Mary R. Stewart, O. R. Jennings, George A. Evans, John D. Archbold, Mrs. John D. Archbold, Frank & Dubols and O. G. B., \$50 cach; D. Archbold, Frank & Dubols and O. G. B., \$50 cach; George Murphy, W. P. Willis & Co., Dean & Westbrook, M. C. D. Sunswick, Gracf Cutlery Co., Alanson Trask,

received a telegram from J. F. Thompson, of the was George Law who gave \$12,000 to Mayor Hewitt Chicago, one of the leading Knights Templar in on Monday for the Jacksonville sufferers. A Tribune the United States, asking the needs of the Order | reporter called at the house of Mr. Law, but it was Dr. Mallett will at once see if proper quarters can seen at his home said: "I do not know who gave the money, and would not if I could." ful, an appeal will promptly be made to the Knights P. Ochiltree, who was seen at the Hoffman House. said that he thought the generous giver must be George Law, "who," he added, "is as good-hearted a man as ever lived, and as modest as a woman, and it is just like him to do such a thing. I saw him last night (Monday night), but he said nothing to me of

arrived here last night. He will report at Camp ing promptly to the appeal in behalf of the sufferers.

Perry to-day. He has telegraphed the result of Their gifts amounted to \$2,172 50 yesterlay. The re-

yesterday were \$102, making a total of \$1,064. The fellowing subscriptions have been made through

Co., William Turnbuil & Co. and Townsend & Yaie, \$50 each; Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co. and Strauss, Hilmenthal & Co., \$25 each; C. A. Aufimoratt & Co., Parker, Wilder & Co. and Passarant & Co., \$100 each; Luckmeyer,

his amount Postmaster-General Dickinson contributed

hef Committee met at the Mayor's office to-day and telegraphed to the Jacksonville authorities to draw at sight for \$2,500. A number of subscriptions were received. Mayor Fitter also telegraphed that volun-teer shilled physicians and nurses would be sent to Florida if their services were needed.

INVITING REFUGEES TO TENNESSEE. Washington, Sept. 11.—The Marine Hospital Bureau has received the following telegram from Galbraith

Grover, of Gulbralth Springs, Tenn. "We have forty vacant rooms. Are willing to receive refugees direct from Jacksonville. Local Board

The offer has been communicated to Surgeon-General Hamilton in Florida. Miss Sarah Barton, president of the Red Cross

Association, has received a telegram from the president of the Louisiana State Association, asking if that society could be of any service. She telegraphed that society could be of any service. She telegraphed as follows in reply:
"Many themas, yes, Call your sub-societies, Picase act with Southmayd. He goes to-day with doctors and nurses to Jacksonville."

TRYING HARD TO PROVE ALIBIS.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE IN THE BALLARD MURDER TRIAL.

Vincennes, Ind., Sept. 11 (Special).-The defence n the Hallard murder trial has been making a labored effort to-day to prove alibis for the four defendants. The evidence rended toward implicating Allen Anderon as the murderer of Ballard, with Albert Quackenhush as the accomplice. Anderson was the deserter whom, Quackenbush confessed, Ballard was pursuing

The Rev. Dr. Stone, the preacher, was pla he stand and gave his story. He denied everything-all knowledge of Ballard, or any hand in the conspiracy to kill him. He said he did not know work at the time, did not belong to any anti-war or ganization, and positively did not see any of the demext day. He said he was a preacher in the Church of Jesus Christ or Latter hay saints. In Southern Hilmos, and when arrested came to Indiana without a requisition. He was also editor of a religious paper for several years in Southern Hilmos. Dr. Stone's evidence was very interesting, and he was kept on the rand for some time.

for some time.

for some time.

for some time.

for a fine testimony in the case has been, on both from a family of winesses. It seems that the corhood in which this row broke out is all mixed marriages and intermarriages; in fact, rearly extremely expressed his hearif satisfact Maine, and said that the major with the corresponding to the corr

CASHIER BREEIES HEAVY STEALINGS.

recently committed suicide, would aggregate \$108,500. cc. of the first engagements with the enemy, by Tail estate, and \$16,000 was placed in liced's ds for investment by a flarifest man whose name eithheid. The large Shullas estate, of which Breed in custodian, is intact.

The examination of the bank was fluished yesterday.

It was a great victory for us and a deserved compitation of the large state.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 12, 1888. --- TEN PAGES.

THE PLURALITY IN MAINE AT LEAST 20,000 REED'S MAGNIFICENT MAJORITY-THE SENATE

HOUSE - MIL MANLEY ON THE RESULT.

Augusta, Mc., Sept 11.—Estimates of the Republican plurality in the State run from 19,000 to 21,000. Returns received from 320 towns give Burleigh, Rep., 66,700; Putnam, Dem., 49,317; Cushing, Pro., 2,099; Simmons, Labor, 645; Republican plurality, 17,383. The only crumb of comfort which the Democrats have is in Knox County, where they have elected a sheziff and judge of probate, all the other county officers in the State being Republican. The Republicans make gains in every county with one or two ex-

In the 1st District Reed, Rep., will have close up to 2,700 plurality, against 1,188 in 1886, Dingley, Rep., is re-elected in the Hd District by a plurality of about 5,000 and a majority of 3,500, against 2,248 majority in 1886. Milliken, Rep., in the HIId District, is re-elected by about 6,000 plurality, and Boutelle, Rep., in the IVth District by 5,000. The Constitutional Amendment, providing for annual sessions of the Legislature, is overwhelmingly defeated.

Mr. Manley, chairman of the Republican State Committee, said to The Tribune correspondent today : "I regard the victory won yesterday as the most sweeping and complete one, under all the circumstances, achieved in the State since 1856. It must be remembered that in 1884, with a demoralized organization, the Democratic party threw 58,000 votes. Yesterday, with the best organization the Democratic party has had in Maine for many years, with all the Federal aid and contribute, with the National Committee supplying funds and with the word passed along their entire line that they were to reduce the Republican plurality to 8,000, they have only been enabled to pell 61,000 votes. On the other hand, the Republicans polled the largest vote ever cast in Maine, carrying every county, electing every Senator and about four-fifths of the Representa tives. The result cannot but he beneficial to the welfare of the State, and it will have a potent and powerful influence throughout the It means that American industries shall receive the fostering care of this Government. It means that the United States shall continu to grow and prosper, preserving for its people its own markets. It means that we shall not surrender the rights of our brave fishermen to the demands of England. It means presperity and happiness to the wageworkers, and it means that we shall take the first rank among the nations

SWEEPING GAINS THROUGH THE STATE. HOW THE REPUBLICAN VOTE HAS BEEN IN-CREASED IN VARIOUS COUNTIES.

Rockland, Me., Sept. 11.-Fourteen towns in Knox county give 194 Republican plurality. The same owns in 1886 gave 232 Democratic plurality. Republicans elect Schators, Representatives, county offi-cers, except sheriff, and Register of Probate.

Portland, Me., Sept. 11.-Returns from yesterday's election show that the Republicans have gained one Senator in Knox County, and have certainly gained makes the Senate unanimous, unless possibly one or Cumberland and another in Lancoln, so far, and lose latter opened the door, which was locked and tion. This is especially true of what is popularly our ports. affect in this manner, the House will divide as now, 122 Republicans and 27 Democrats.

Calais, Me., Sept. 11.-Thirty-six towns in Washing-

Journal" has returns from 300 towns, which ushing, 3,030; simmons, 654. Republican plurality, 6,072. The same towns two years ago voted as ing, 3,062. Republican plurality, 12,853. If the remaining towns show the same ratio of gain the Republican plurality will be 20,000.

Augusta, Mc., sept. 11.—Twenty five towns in Kennehee County give Burletth 7,202. Pulman 4,052. Cushing 243. Eurleigh's plurality in the county will probably be 2,000, and his majority in the State 20,000.

THAT IS WHY THE REPUBLICAN SMILES AND THE DEMOCRAT DOESN'T.

Yesterday was a day of great activity at the headquarters of the Republican National Committee. The plendld victory in Maine was the general topic of cor sation, and comment upon it was of an exceedingly eight and cheering nature. Ex-Congressman Horr. our in Maine, said :

"The canvass was a thorough one on each side. The Democrats put forth their best efforts, and did not let the state go by default, as they did in 1884. They had large numbers of speakers, numerous meetings, spent a great deal of money for literature, and, in fact, left o stone unturned in their efforts to bring down the topublican majority to a very small figure. The Resublicans, under Mr. Munley's directions, made a vigby every speaker and every newspaper was the tariff. That was the point at issue. We put the question to the people frankly, 'Do you want free trade or protecthat they have decided in favor of protection." J. C. Burrows was another caller at the headquarters

esterday. He said: "The Maine victory is superb, and I am surprised at the magnitude of it. I was expecting it, but fancied that the extraordinary efforts of the Democrats would perhaps keep the Republican majority own to something like that obtained at the last Gubernatorial election. But it seems that Maine, like all | and other parts of the country, was thoroughly aroused on

the tariff issue, and determined to announce her posttion in no unmistaliable way." J. P. Dolliver, a brilliant young Iowa orator, said: " As Maine goes, so goes the Union. She has gone for Protection. She will go for Harrison and Morton. and so will every Northern State."

J. R. G. Pitkin, said: "I made a number of speeches in Maine, and before I had been in the State long, was thoroughly convinced of the fact that the people realized the inportance of the Issue which they are to be called on to settle at the ballot box this year. The result is significant and I think it indicates the drift of entiment throughout the country." Ex-Governor Chency, of New-Hampshire, said:

"Maine has gone forward splendidly in the line indicated by Oregon and Vermon), and the indications

National Committee, has gone to Boston, with his son who is at school man by, for a few days' recreation. He has been confined to his room by a sprained foot for several weeks, and felt the need of some respite from his severe labors. Before going Mr. Clarkson expressed his hearty satisfaction with the news from Maine, and said that the majority was larger than ac General C. H. T. Collis, found as much comfort in

the Maine returns as he did in the rise in the stock market, and had to drop into Latin to express his THE HARTFORD SUICIDE FOUND TO HAVE TAKEN | 107. "It is excellent news, excellent," he remarked * Few persons had an blea of how hard the fight was # Elos.000 INSTEAD OF \$22,000.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 11.—It was definitely learned yesterday that the embezziement of Joseph Breed, the assistant cashier of the Hartford National Bank, who we must keep up our hard work to extend the second that second the second instead of \$22,000 as was first reported. The estate you want to know my sentiments here they are in of Dantel Goodwin loses \$55,000; \$6,500 is due the a dispatch which I am last sending to Mr. Blaise."

nanifested by Republicans, and the Democrats had little to say when "chaffed" over the election. It was not expected that with the vigorous fight made y the Administration officers, and with the canvass nterrupted somewhat by the President's bid for votes on anti-Lritish grounds in the "retaliation" message, the loyalty of Maine could be held so splendidly. of the brokers had been looking for less than 15,000 najority in a fight where Mr. Blaine's interests were not as closely involved as in 1884. "It looks to me." said one man, "as if Blaine could do even more work as a general than as a commander-in-chief, and that's saying a great deal?" S. F. Strong, chatrman of the Committee on News and Statistics, said: "It's a big

voimilitee on News and Statistics, said: "It's a big victory. Why, look at the stock market—it's gone up on it, and will go higher if Harrison is elected." Q. A. Stephenson said: "There can be no mistake about the significance of this vote. Maine has sur-prised me, for the Democrats were making desperate efforts to keep the majority down. I don't see how any one can fail to recognize the drift of public sentiment, and I believe the Maine result, on top of Vermont and Oregon, points positively to Harrson's success." in Maine was nothing more than might have xpected. They forgot, perhaps, that the Demo-candidate for Governor was one of the most cretic candidate for Governor was one of the most popular lawyers in the State, who, by birth, education and legal practice, had attained to a high position. It might be said of him that he would have been a kepublican if his father and his first law partner had not been life-long Democrats. His defeat in this election would have been a Republican triumph even if the majority had been a quarter of what it is repeated to be. It was recalled moreover, that the influence of the Administration was thrown on the side of the Flateries Commissioner. Wall Street was convinced thoroughly that the Maine election was an important once as a mere portent of the defeat of Democratic doctrines.

them said: "The result in Maine shows the drift of things and indicates how the workingmen will vote on the tariff question. The Maine Democrais have not been organized for eight years. This year they had a fine organization, National speakers, the patronage and lots of money."

"I think that Harrison and Morton will carry every Northern State," said Coroner Nugent.

INDIANA GLAD OVER THE NEWS FROM MAINE. Indianapolis, Sept. 11 (Special).-Indiana Republicans have been quietly rejoicing to-day over the news from the Maine election, which is cheering to them not only because it is believed to be the beginning of a political tidal wave that will sweep over the entire country, but also because it is believed that it will have a good effect upon the doubtful voters of the State. Congratulatory telegrams have been in upon General Harrison from all parts of the coun-J. H. Manley today sent a telegram confirming Mr. Blaine's estimate of 20,000 last night, and adding "This means 25,000 for you in November." In the afternoon M. M. Estee, of San Francisco, chairman of the National Convention, telegraphed: ".ead the writing on the wall-Oregon, Vermont, Maine. Congratulations." Democrats are not disposed to admit that there is any significance in the result.

HOW DID HE KILL HIMSELF? SUICIDE AT THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.

A PISTOL, RAZOR AND POISON IN THE ROOM-

DEAD SINCE SUNDAY. A man who registered as Lawrence Herbert of London, at the Hoffman House on September 3 was found dead in his room yesterday, and it tions of the Chicago Convention upon the questions is believed that he committed suicide, probably that now attract the attention of our people are some time on Sunday. The gas had been burning so clear and emphatic. There is further cause since that day, which was the last upon which of congratulation in the fact that the Convention Herbert was seen alive. Maggie Conroy, a chamber- utterances of the Democratic party, if in any nces were stephen J. Gushee, of Appleton, member of maid, could not open the door at 2 p. m. yesterday, and Michael O'Toole, a porter, put John judged and interpreted by Executive acts and In the House the Democrats gain one seat in Kenyon, a hallboy, through the transom.

bolted, and then Herbert's body was found. much swellen. It was lying on the floor, near the schedules, but between wide-apart principles. The bureau, and under the left leg a 32-calibre foreign competitors of our market have, with quick nor desirable. The family has been the nucleus president of the First National Bank, of Jacksonville:

Figure 1. Same towns in '86, cave Bodwell 3.827; Edwards bureau was an open razor that had apparently bureau was an open razor that had apparentl and white shirt. Word was sent to Coroner Messemer, and he viewed the body at 7 p. m. is assailed as unconstitutional in law, or as vicious entirely beyond the stage of argument. The laws follows: Bodwell, 56,130; Edwards, 43,277; scatter | the man had shot himself in the right eye. But | from our tariff laws of the principle of protection. made no wound could be found. The man had vomited considerably and his nose had bled tles of arsenite of soda pills, and one bottle was and legislation have clearly in mind. slightly. There was found in the room two botonly partly full. A half-filled whiskey-flask was

in the table. The Coroner's theory is that the man either killed himself with the poison or shot himself in the month. The cause of death will be deermined to-day, when an autopsy will be made, The body was removed late last night to Kipp's undertaking establishment at No. 134 First-ave. The hotel people profess to know nothing of the man's habits or business. He was seen about little, generally only when going to and from his room. He was extremely quiet and talked to no one. When he arrived at the hotel last week he was assigned to room No. 103, on the fourth floor. He had several truthes, two of which were taken to his room with two valiess. When these were opened last night they were found to contain eithing. There were half a dozen suits of clothes of fine make and texture. All were elething. There were half a dozen suits of clothes of fine make and texture. All were evidently of English make. Neither jewelry nor anything of value was found, except four cents and a penri shirt stud and a pair of link sleeve buttons. The clothing was not marked, and no impers were found that would be of value in proving the man's identity or where he came from. There was astonishing delay in reporting the case. Although the body was discovered at 2 p. m., the police were not informed of the suicide until

CATTLE SUFFERING FROM RABIES. David City, Neb., Sept. 11 (Special).-About four

ecks ago a dog belonging to Simon Molley, who lives on a farm near here went mad, and before he could be killed had bitten ten head of Mr. Molley's cattle running in the pasture. The dog was soon killed, and Mr. Molley kept close watch of his cattle. On Tuesday of last week he discovered three of them running about the pasture, acting wild and frightened and frothing at the mouth, and disposed to attack whatever they came in contact with. Mr. Molley at once shot and killed them and during the week two more had to be killed. Yastevday he killed two others, all showing symptoms of bydrophobia.

Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 11 (Special).—A strange man, well dressed, threw himself in front of a Waltkill Valley rain to-day about two miles south of Rosendale. The body was herritaly mutilated. From a diary found on Troy, and Staten Island recently. His cuff buttons were marked "J. H." A Cornell steamboat check, a Moravian prayer-book and the names "Uncle Levi" of Troy, and Mr. and Mrs. Vogler, Staten Island, on a memorandum, were found on him.

A MURDERED BODY FOUND IN THE ERIE CANAL. Lockport, N. Y., Sept. 11 (Special).-What was undoubtedly a murder and robbery has been revealed by the finding of a dead body in the canal six miles cast of here yesterday. The body is that of a middie-aged man, weighing 200 pounds, smooth face, and clad in stylish dark blue clothes. There was nothing in his pockets by which to identify him. On his head were two wounds made by a flunt instrument. The man was evidently waylaid, robbed and his body thrown into the caral.

LOST HIS LIFE IN A BOTTOMLESS MUDHOLE. Boston, Sept. 11 (Special).-Frank Glidden, of met with a horrible death yesterday. ent down the flats in Reverly harbor to catch There is now no doubt that he got into one of the becomies madheles so common on the Beverly Lats, and gradually sank until the mid closed over and unothered idea.

MES. STOWE'S CONDITION UNCHANGED. and George W. Bartholomew, local brokers, and also branch, branch.

Among the Consolidated Stock and Petrolem.

It was a great visited to a man an unuant, qui trans mare until the vou. Cecium, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare the vou. Cecium, non animum, mutant, qui trans mar

HARRISON'S ACCEPTANCE. A STRONG AND ABLE LETTER.

THE ISSUE BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT PAR-TIES CLEARLY STATED.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY ONE OF FREE TRADE IN THE ENGLISH SENSE-NOT A QUESTION OF SCHEDULES BUT OF WIDE-APART PRINCIPLES-THE MAGNIFIED AND NURSED SURPLUS - FOREIGN CONTRACT LABORERS AND OTHER QUESTIONS: FORCIBLY DIS-

THY TRESGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Indianapolis, Sept. 11.-General Harrison's letter of acceptance was placed in the hands of printers this morning for the purpose of obtaining proof sheets, to be used in furnishing it to the newspapers and press associations of the country simultaneously. It was not put in complete entire repeal of the internal taxes. Such a conform until last night, and as late as this morning some slight changes were made in the manuscript. The finishing touch was given at oleomargarine is important and the revenue de-6 o'clock this evening in an important alteration | rived from it is not so great that the repeal of the of one of the closing sentences when the printed final examination before permitting the document | this use of it, and if it is not needed for current or to go to the public. E. W. Halford, the managing | deficiency appropriations, the people, and not the editor of "The Indianapolis Journal," one of the shape, says that while it was the General's monetary stringency, thus produced, to coerce pubpurpose to write it while at Middle Bass Island | lic sentiment upon other questions. he really did very little work upon it there, and brought back with him only a few notes that he is that of the importation of foreign laborers under had jotted down in a desultory way. He settled down to work upon it Friday, and the and some additions and changes were made yesterday, with which it was completed. It is as

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 11. To the Hon., M. M. Estee and others, Committee, Gentlemen: When your committee visited me on the Fourth of July last and presented the offi- tective duties is broken down. If the products dency of the United States by the Republican Con- market, without favoring duties, with the provention, I promised as soon as practicable to communicate to you a more formal acceptance of the nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing almost daily large delegations of my fellow-citizens has not only occupied all of my time, but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary for me to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views upon the questions involved in the campaign. I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the Convention, and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude and a full sense of the responsibilities which accompany it.

It is a matter of congratulation that the declaradegree uncertain or contradictory, can now be The messages, and by definite propositions in legislaknown as the tariff question. The issue cannot cerely cannot stop short of an absolute elimination

The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it. Judged by the Executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in Congress, and by the St. Louis platform, the Democratic party will. if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. This is practical influence in public affairs. The individual, or free trade-free trade in the English sense. The community, or party, that practises or counives legend upon the banner may not be "free trade"; at election frauds has suffered irreparable init may be the more obscure motto "tariff "e jury, and will sooner or later realize that to extion is conclusive, or, indeed, very important. The minority centrel is not only unlawful and unassault itself is the important fact.

consumer, and that the price of the domestic com- a crime too grave to be regarded lightly. peting article is enhanced to the amount of the The right of every qualified elector to east one duty on the imported article; that every million | free bailed and to have it honestly counted must of dellars collected for customs daties represents many millions more which do not reach the should be used to make this right secure and pun-Treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the in- ish frauds upon the ballot. creased cost of domestic productions resulting. Our colored people do not ask special legislation from the tariff laws-may not intend to discredit in their interest, but only to be made secure in the in the minds of others our system of levying duties common rights of American citizenship. They on competing foreign products, but it is clearly will, however, naturally mistrust the sincerity of already discredited in their own. We cannot those party leaders who appeal to their race for doubt, without impugning their integrity, that if support only in those localities where the suffrage free to act upon their convictions they would is free and election results doubtful and compass so revise our laws as to lay the burden of the their disfranchisement where their votes would be customs revenue upon articles that are not pro- controlling and their choice cannot be ecerced. duced in this country, and to place upon the free | The Nation, not less than the States, is delist all competing foreign products.

effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it men interest very early suggested national aid in are students of maxims and not of the markets. | the establishment and endowment of schools and They may be safely allowed to call their project | colleges in the new States. There is, I believe, the end the argument compels free trade in all and direct appropriations in aid of common school competing products. This end may not be reached education in the States. abruptly, and its approach may be accompanied | The Territorial form of government is a temwith some expressions of sympathy for our pro- perary expedient, not a permanent civil conditected industries and our working people, but it tion. It is adapted to the exigency that sugwill certainly come, if these early steps do not | gested it, but becomes inadequate, and even arouse the people to effective resistance.

tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. to bear the burdens and discharge the duties of We do not offer a fixed schedule, but a principle. free commonwealths in the American Union. We will revise the schedule, modify rates, but al. | exclude them is to deny the just rights of their ways with an intelligent prevision as to the effect | people and may well excite their indignant proupon domestic production and the wages of our test. No question of the political preference of working people. We believe it to be one of the the people of a Territory should close against worthy objects of tariff legislation to preserve the | them the hospitable door which has opened to American market for American producers and to two-thirds of the existing States. But admission maintain the American scale of wages, by ade- should be resolutely refused to any Territory, a quate discriminating duties upon foreign com- majority of whose people cherish institutions that peting products. The effect of lower rates and are repugnant to our civilization or inconsistent larger importations upon the public revenue is with a republican form of government. contingent and doubtful, but not so the effect upon American production and American wages

have in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of those theorizing reformers. will decide for themselves and for the country whether the protective system shall be continued or destroyed.

The fact of a Treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to a consideration of the methods by which the National income may best be reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective custom duties as an advantageous base of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the surplus, which they affect to deprecate, seemingly for the purpos of exaggerating the evil in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose. A proper reduction of the revenue does not necessitute and should not suggest the abandonment or impairment of the protective system. methods suggested by our Convention will not need to be exhausted in order to effect the necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of our protective system and the tingency, in view of the present relation of expenditure to revenue, is remote. The inspection and regulation of the manufacture and sale of law need enter into any plan of revenue reduction. The surplus now in the Treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes banks in which it has been deposited, should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest upon the public debt. At least, those who needlessly heard it should not be allowed to use the fear of a

THE IMPORTATION OF CONTRACT LABOR.
Closely connected with the subject of the tariff contracts of service to be performed here. The law now in force prohibiting such contracts received my cordial support in the Senate, and such amendments as may be found necessary effectively to deliver our workingmen and women from this most inequitable form of competition will have my sincere advocacy. Legislation prohibiting the importation of laborers under contracts to serve here will, however, afford very inadequate relief to our working people if the system of procial announcement of my nomination for the Presi- of American shops must compete in the American ducts of cheap foreign labor, the effect will be different, if at all, only in degree, whether the cheap laborer is across the street or over the sea. Such competition will soon reduce wages here to the level of those abroad, and when that condition is reached we will not need any laws forbidding the importation of laborers under contract-they will have no inducement to come, and the employer no inducement to send for them.

In the earlier years of our history, public agencies to promote immigration were common. The pioneer wanted a neighbor with more friendly instincts than the Indian. Labor was scarce and fully employed. But the day of the immigration bureau has gone by. While our doors will continue to be open to proper immigration, we do not need to issue special invitations to the inhabitants of other countries to come to our shores or to share our citizenship. Indeed, the necessity of some inspection and limitation is obvious. We should resolutely refuse to permit foreign Governments to send their paupers and criminals to

We are also clearly under a duty to defend our Decempesition had set in and the body was now be obscured. It is not a contest between civilization by excluding alien races whose ultimate The police were not informed of the case until in principle, and those who hold such views sincuted. Such amendments or further legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasions of the laws and to stop further Chinese immigra-The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward tion would also meet my approval. The exan object that the leaders of Democratic thought | pression of the Convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my views.

PLAIN WORDS ABOUT ELECTION FRAUDS. Our civil compact is a government by majorities; and the law loses its sanction and the magistrate our respect, when this compact is broken. The evil results of election frauds do not expend themselves upon the voters who are robbed of their rightful form," but neither the banner nor the inscrip- change the American system of majority rule for patriotic, but very unsafe for those who promote it. Those who teach that the import duty upon The disfranchisement of a single foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the cloctor by fraud or intermidation

pendent for presperity and security upon the in-I do not stop to refute this theory as to the telligence and morality of the people. This com-"tariff reform" if the people under tand that in a present exigency that calls for still more liberal

oppressive, when applied to fixed and populous The Republican party holds that a protective communities. Several Territories are well able

AGAINST ALL ARBITRARY COMBINATIONS. The declaration of the Convention against " all LESS WORK AND LOWER WAGES INEVITABLE | combinations of capital, organized in trusts, or Less work and lower wages must be accepted otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of as the inevitable result of the increased offering trade among our citizens," is in harmony with of foreign goods in our market. By way of the views entertained and publicly expressed by recompense for this reduction in his wages, and me long before the assembling of the Con the loss of the American market, it is suggested vention. Ordinarily, capital shares the that the diminished wages of the workingtaan losses of idleness with labor, but under the will have an undiminished purchasing power, operation of the trust, in some of its forms, the and that he will be able to make up for the woge-worker alone suffers less, while idle caniloss of the home market by an enlarged foreign tal receives its dividends from a trust fund. Promarket. Our workingmen have the settlement of ducers who refuse to join the combination are dethe question in their own hands. They now obtain stroyed, and competition as an element of prices higher wages and live more comfortably than is eliminated. It cannot be doubted that the legthose of any other country. They will make islative authority should and will find a method choice between the substantial advantages they of dealing fairly and effectively with these and